

A black and white engraving of a man on horseback, facing right. The man is wearing a top hat and a long coat. The horse is in a trotting or galloping motion. In the background, there is a village with several houses and a church with a tall spire. The scene is set in a landscape with trees and a body of water in the foreground.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL

tion, are requested to give the above a few insertions:

RAIL ROADS.

From the Utica New York Courier.

Mr. Williams.

Sir—In my communication of last week, upon the subject of improving our commercial intercourse with the Hudson, I promised to inquire how far a Rail Road, if constructed, would contribute to relieve us of the embarrassments which we now experience, and those which, in the present state of things, will, at no distant period, unavoidably overtake us. But before I enter into a detail of the route and cost of a rail road, suffer me to submit a few gleanings from several foreign publications now before me, the favor of perusing which, has been politely furnished by a friend deeply interested in disseminating information on this truly important subject. As rail roads, in general, and especially those prepared for locomotive engines, are of very recent date, even in England, and particular accounts of them in this country, much more recent, and as it is information respecting their construction, expense, and utility which is now wanted, this probably will be found the better course.

It is but little more than half a century, since the great channel of internal improvement in England, was that of turnpike roads. They soon became as numerous and as extensive, as the great mail routes thirty years ago, were in this country. Soon after, canals became as popular there, as turnpike roads here. Now rail roads with them, are as much the rage, as canals were.

Turnpike roads have not always been found productive property; yet they have generally been of essential advantage to the country, in advancing its cultivation, and facilitating the operations of transportation. But canals have, I believe, always been found highly productive to their proprietors; and of still higher advantage to the country through which they pass, than turnpike roads. Rail roads, however, will most unquestionably be found, in all respects, of the least advantage. The relative costs of these several kinds of internal improvements, does not strictly correspond with the order in which they have been introduced, nor with the ratio of the advantages respectively derived from them.

According to most authentic estimates of their relative expense, three turnpike roads, as constructed in England, will build one rail road; and three rail roads, one canal. These proportions, however, are not adapted to this country. Our roads and canals, and our rail ways, if ever we have any, can be constructed for about half the sum paid for them in Great Britain. There the companies which construct these works, are obliged to purchase the land through which they pass. This often greatly enhances their cost; and especially of canals, where water is scarce, the use of which is also purchased. The average cost of our turnpike roads, is not much above \$1000 per mile. The Boston and Salem turnpike, the best in the country, cost \$2000 per mile. The Philadelphia and Lancaster road, \$1600 per mile. Admit the average cost of our roads to be \$1200, and that of our canals \$18,000 per mile; then it would require fifteen miles of turnpike road to make one of canal. And if we may rely upon the deductions drawn from minute calculations, made by the ingenious Col. Stephens, of Hboken, and recently submitted in a letter to our esteemed Governor, the cost of four miles of our turnpike roads, will construct one mile of a single edge rail road, with proper conveniences for return carriages to pass. The difference in the cost of original construction, is not the only advantage which rail roads possess over canals, even if horse power be exclusively employed. A single horse will execute more, at a given velocity, on the rail road, than on a canal; and the velocity may be considerably increased, without encountering the expense of increased horse power, produced by an increase of velocity upon a canal.

The rail roads recently constructed in England, and adapted to the horse power, are of two kinds. The first, called the flat rail way, consists of flat plates, of cast iron, three feet long, four inches wide and one inch thick; the inner edge of which is turned up, or cast with a lip, for the purpose of directing the wheels of the carriage. These plates rest upon a well formed stone, of three or four hundred weight each, so framed, that from each, at the distance of every three feet a shank is sunk into the ground, below the action of the frost, and strongly imbedded. To this wall, the plates are secured by plates and nuts. The whole distance between the two rails, is about four feet.

The second, called the edge rail way, is made both of wrought and cast iron. In the cast iron edge rail way, the plates, or rather bars, are three feet long, four inches deep, and two inches thick; with the upper edge sharp, or convex. These, like the flat plates, rest upon the stone wall, and are connected by cast iron sockets, with screws fixed to the stone. But when this kind of rail way is constructed with wrought iron, the bars are nearly twenty feet long, of the wedge form, and smaller than the cast iron bars. These are also supported by a wall of stone pillars. The carriage of burden, employed on these rail ways, are constructed with four wheels, each tyre to suit the rail way, of about four feet in diameter; and, in connection with their loads, weigh about 3-1/2 tons each. These vehicles are multiplied in proportion to the power employed in the draft. An ordinary horse is capable of drawing, on a level line, six of these carriages, or twenty tons, at the rate of 2-1/2 miles an hour; and three of them, or ten tons, five miles an hour. By this management, but about 3-4 of a ton is all the burden that rests at any time, on any one point of the rail way.

The following drafts, in lbs, avoidupois, are the results of actual experiments made on the subjoined rail ways, by a single horse, travelling at the mean rate of 2-1/2 miles an hour.

- 1 On Landly flat rail road, burden 4602 car included, 6,850
- 2 On Strry do do 6,730 do 9,000
- 3 On Cheltenham do do 8,670 do 15,500
- 4 On Penridge do do 10,084 do 18,500
- 5 On New Branch do dusty, 11,765 do 18,500
- 6 On do clean, 14,070 do 21,000
- 7 On New Castle do 17,773 do 25,500

The average draft on the flat rail way, is 8,897 lbs; that on the edge rail way is 16,540 lbs. This gives to that species of rail road, an average superiority, of nearly 100 per cent.

The English rail roads are generally double; that is, a line for going, and another for returning. The land on which they are constructed, is a strip, from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide; and the average cost, aside from the expense of the land, is between £1000 and £1200 per mile. The following list of rail roads, either already constructed, and now in use, or surveyed, and designed to be constructed, with their respective lengths, amount of capital, and average expense per mile, will show the extent to which these roads have been multiplied and the immense capital vested in them.

1. Rail road from Glasgow to Perwick, 125 miles; capital, £306,700; or £1,687 per mile.
2. Rail road from Birmingham to Liverpool, 104 miles; capital, £350,000 or £3,461 per mile.
3. The Derbyshire rail road, 32 miles; capital, £150,000; £2,927 per mile.
4. The Carlisle and New Castle rail road 62-1/2 miles; capital, £250,000; or £1,000 per mile.
5. The Manchester and Liverpool rail road, including a large amount in store houses and locomotive steam engines, 33 miles; capital £300,000; or £12,121 per mile.
6. The Edinburgh and Glasgow rail road, including one stationary, and five locomotive steam engines length with a branch, 91-1/2 miles; capital, £36,862 or £2,380 per mile.

All of the above list of rail roads, are constructed for the use of the locomotive engine, propelled by steam. For this purpose an additional cast iron ribbed track is placed upon the stone supports, on the out side of the edge rail track, into which a small wheel, attached to each side of the moving engine, is made to play; this secures the draft upon the carriages to turn. But the latest improvement in the edge rail roads, constructed for steam carriages, is a single ribbed track, introduced midway between the ridge rail tracks, supported by a third set of stone pillars stationed at every 5 feet. A locomotive steam engine, of several horse power, will take in tow, 30 carriages, the weight of which, with their loads, will average 3-1/2 tons. The average velocity with which these move, on a level line, is 3 miles an hour; and the average consumption of coal is 6-1/2 or 7 bushels to the 100 miles; and the average cost of transportation is about 5 cents per cwt per 100 miles.

If these statements are correct, there can be no doubt but that rail roads will soon become the only channel of internal communication, not in England only, but on the whole Eastern continent; and not there exclusively; but I devoutly hope, our Western world will also share in the immense advantages to be derived from them.

IMPROVEMENT.

*Only a few years since a canal was constructed, connecting these points, which cost £388,000; or £14,208 per mile.

Massachusetts is about to enjoy the honor of putting into operation the first rail road in this country. There is an immense ledge of beautiful granite in the town of Quincy, from which the Banker Hill Monument Association intend to draw the materials for the construction of their monument. It was found that a railway from the quarry in Quincy to the water's edge, would be of great public advantage, and accordingly an act of incorporation was procured, and the rail road commenced in May last. Its whole length is about three miles. It has a stone foundation, so as to resist the frost, and the top timbers are faced with iron, on which the rail road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished. Contracts for the delivery of the granite in Boston have already been made. The liberality and public spirit of a company of the citizens of Boston have supplied the means for the formation of this valuable work.—National Journal.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following "Observations on the production of SUGAR, as an appendage to common farming" are extracted from the Franklin Journal, a valuable paper published in Philadelphia, under the patronage of the Franklin Institute, June, 1826.

Sir—You, in common with every man of observation, must have noticed the alterations which, within a short period of time, have taken place in the circumstances and habits of society. Many articles, which a few years since were considered as luxuries, have now taken their station among the necessities of life. If these are to be enjoyed, we must pursue the course which is necessary to their attainment. Labour is the only means which nature has given to man for the procurement of either necessities, comforts or luxuries; and by her laws this labour is productive, in proportion to the skill by which it is directed. The fabrics, worn by our sires, might still have answered the purposes of their descendants—but the improvements of Arkwright, Watt, and others, have so far facilitated the production of cloth, that what fifty years ago would have been considered as articles of luxury in dress, are now in common use, and viewed as absolutely necessary. This change in the habits of society is quite as remarkable in our food, as it is in our dress, our furniture, and other modes of living.

I wish at present to call your attention to the extraordinary increase of the consumption of sugar, which, in many instances, now forms a part of breakfast, dinner and supper, even in the families of the poor. It is no uncommon thing with their dinners; and they argue, that as a beverage, it is preferable to beer or spirits, and equally cheap. To discuss the merits of this question, is not the object I have in view, as any thing that either you or I could say, would have but little influence upon the habits of society. Nowadays a pauper in the almshouse gets tea once or twice a day. This, a century ago, was a luxury which had to be secured to great ladies, by a clause in their marriage contract.

The revolution is still going forward, which has brought people to live in cleaner houses—and in its progress it will undoubtedly cause some things, heretofore considered as necessary, to be entirely refused, or very sparingly used, because they will be found to be incompatible with the style and quality of other things about us. Of this class we may instance tobacco, as its use in chewing, smoking, and snuffing, do not suit the cleanly habits, and the good furniture, which refinement is introducing into modern use. Elegant carpets, well papered rooms, &c. are every day lessening the consumption of tobacco. The honors so well earned by Arkwright, by Watt, by Fulton, and by Whitney, will be equally due to that benefactor for the human race, who shall introduce into our style of living, something that will be a remedy for the consumption of alcohol. Perhaps increasing the quantity, and lessening the price of sugar, may, in some degree, aid in the discomfiture of the wretched habit, and obviate the evils consequent on the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors. Should we succeed in discovering some vegetable, easily cultivated, and yielding a considerable portion of sugar, it may be the means of compensating the tobacco planter for the loss of his customers. Those engaged in this branch of tillage, should begin to look around them for some other employment for their labourers and their lands. The current is now setting against the use of tobacco—and when once it is considered as disreputable to employ it, were it to be given away, more of it would be wasted, but not more used than now is, except those who are poor, dirty, and ill lodged, like the pauper of Ireland and Germany.

It is general, but probably an incorrect opinion, that the sugar cane, *saccharum officinarum*, and a tropical climate, are our sole dependence for an abundant supply of sugar. It is true that sunshine and heat are essential to the production of vegetable oils, salts, raisins, &c. but it is equally true that all those are produced throughout all the temperate zone; and would it not be arrogant to say that every discovery and improvement, of which agriculture is susceptible, has been already made? Agriculture, like all other arts, when united to the sciences, will give results, of which we at present cannot form any conjecture—and I am convinced that the time will come, when sugar will be obtained from plants not at present cultivated for that purpose, and capable of being raised throughout an extent of country not now supposed possible.

These observations were suggested by the following circumstance: Late last fall, there had been some sharp frosty nights, succeeded by hot sunny days. On one of these I noticed a vast number of flies, of various kinds, swarming about some bushes of broom corn, *holcus sorghum*, that had been recently cut down. It was evident that they were allured by something in which they were much interested. I at first imagined that the heat and shelter, afforded by the stalks, had brought them together—but, upon examination, no remarkable degree of warmth was perceptible; heat and shelter, therefore, could not be their object. Food next occurred as the subject of their attention—and upon carefully examining the stems, I found, that on twisting them hard, a table spoonful of remarkably sweet juice could be pressed from a single

joint, near the bottom of the plant. This solved the inquiry respecting the object of the flies, and perhaps may lead to results of greater importance. Cuttings from two or three of the lower joints were saved, for the purpose of having them completely pressed—but, on account of their watery state, their hardening-like fibres, and my want of proper means, was found to be a difficult task. This delayed, for a few days, the completion of the experiment—and during this period it was found, that the juice in the plant had undergone the acetous and putrefactive fermentations, which prevented the ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sugar by evaporation and crystallization, as had been determined.

Considering that sugar is an article in increasing demand; that the daily improvements making in the old branches of agriculture are reducing the profits of the farmer to a minimum; and that sugar, in smaller or larger quantities, is found in many vegetables; would it not be wise in our agriculturists, throughout the Union, to make experiments upon the cultivation of sugar? The quantity contained in broom corn, convinces me that this plant is of sufficient consequence to command their attention, and to procure for it a general and careful trial. The thing is deserving of experiment to the north, as well as to the south. The plant grows in every State in the Union. It is probable that the advantage will be with those who have most heat and sunshine, provided the people are equally industrious, and have this industry under guidance of equal skill and intelligence—for, in all comparisons of this kind, these must be taken into calculation, as, in many instances, they have power to more than compensate for some deficiency in natural advantages.

The improvement and increase of all useful productions, are objects of national importance; and perhaps the editors of newspapers may think these hints worth disseminating. In this case, I hope that they will also aid in making your useful repository more generally known, by giving credit to the Franklin Journal of Philadelphia. Yours, &c. SACCARUM.

VARIETY.

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following particulars of the melancholy events which occurred at the Notch of the White Mountains during the night of the 23th ult.

Extract of a letter, dated Sept. 2, from a gentleman in Lancaster to a friend in Charlestown, N. H.

"On Monday night last, the rain here and east of us, was powerful, almost beyond example; Israel's River at 2 o'clock of that day, was lower than was ever known before, at 9 the next morning it had risen to a height wholly unprecedented, and its waters, from their muddy or preburred state, told us some catastrophe, not far distant, must have happened—On Tuesday we learned that acres of fine intervals, some 15 or 18 miles from this place, had been entirely swept away by the violence of the freshet. Our fears were excited, and amid the suspense that pervaded this vicinity, we learnt on Wednesday, that the rain, earth, rocks and trees descending in awful majesty from the mountains a mile and a half below the Notch of the White Hills, and in their progress to the floods of the Saco prostrated every barrier that nature had created burying in its ruins the barn and wood-shed lately attached to the Notch-house so called, leaving the dwelling-house wholly uninjured. Its occupants, nine in number, consisting of the parents, five children and two hired men are all missing and no vestige remains by which to trace the unhappy sufferers. Of their doom, we are left only to conjecture. This tremendous slide, having slipped from its mooring, leaving an awful gap in its rear, rushed with resistless violence, and in a few minutes erected a mighty dam across the valley of the Saco. This grand effort of nature, however, could not stay its flood—a thousand streams, passing from the lofty summits, which, in astonishment, beheld the elements commingling below, forced a passage, for the imprisoned waters, which (regardless of a former channel) moved onward, with a violence, that spurned at every obstacle that opposed its progress. At this sublime spectacle, the mountains literally quaked—the rocks rent asunder, and the loftiest trees of the forest were prostrated.

No person having passed, after the rain, Mr. A. Crawford, who lives six miles east and Mr. E. Crawford, living seven miles west of the Notch house, simultaneously left home on Wednesday morning and met (almost at the same moment) to witness, alone the melancholy scene. Entering the house, they discovered in the several apartments, and by their beds, the clothes of the family apparently in the same situation they were left when they retired to rest. The dog was at the house and he alone escaped—the bruises which he received, probably when separated from the family, tell alas, their unhappy doom. Our neighborhood is all in alarm, and multitudes are flocking to the fatal spot alike ignorant of the fate of whom they are in pursuit. Scarcely had I closed the foregoing sentence, when a messenger arrived, saying the bodies of three of the unfortunate family, viz—Mr. and Mrs. Willey and one of the hired men, were found yesterday, among the floodwood, and interred on the same day. The others were not found though hundreds were in search. While I am yet writing, another messenger has arrived, who was present when the persons alluded to were found, who says they were nearly a quarter of a mile from the house. That they were probably crushed by a slide from the mountain, and precipitated into the stream. Their bodies shockingly mangled, the back part of Mr. W's head being jammed entirely off—that the scene is too awful for description, and hardly capable of exaggeration, unless it were said, the white hills were all torn up by the roots and lodged in the deep!

By this awful calamity the two Crawfords whom I mentioned, father and son, being thirteen miles apart and keeping the only houses of entertainment on that turnpike, instead of a joyous participation with the public of the privileges and benefit of future travel, on that route, are doomed to contemplate a melancholy reverse. The road it is believed is incapable of repair, and must be abandoned forever—their farms, almost ruined by the earth and rubbish driven over their surface, cannot yield them a support. Their buildings, too, fitted up at no small expense can no longer survive the landslides for which they are principally erected and the owners have already resolved to abandon them also. By it, the stockholders (of the turnpike) are stripped of that portion of their capital. The public have sustained an injury not easily repaired, and above all, the relatives and friends of the deceased family are left to bitter lamentation and woe, and the awful dispensation, which in a moment, has hurried nine of their number from the precincts of time, to the ocean of eternity."

RHEUMATISM.

The following simple remedy for this excruciating disorder was communicated some time ago, by a friend, who stated that he had frequently known it productive of the most salutary effects: Take ripe cucumbers, cut them in halves and remove all the seeds; let the cavity be filled with common fine salt, and the two parts be bound together. When thus prepared, put the cucumbers into a clean iron vessel, without any water; cover the vessel and place it over a slow fire. In an hour or two the salt and cucumbers, except the rind, will be converted into a clear lymph, which, when cool, should be rubbed for use. Bathe the parts affected two or three times a day, with this water, at the same time rubbing them well with the hand or piece of flannel. At this season of the year, the means of

testing this remedy is in the power of almost every one; we therefore make no other comment, than that those who would know more about it may try the experiment.—Worcester Freeman.

Congress.—A list of the names of the members of the present Congress has been published, among the documents, showing also the place of their nativity—the following summary statement may not be devoid of interest.

Maine.—7 representatives; 4 natives of the state, 2 (Messrs Lincoln and Sprague,) of Massachusetts, and 1 (Mr. Burleigh,) of New-Hampshire.

New-Hampshire.—6; five natives, 1 (Mr. Whipple) of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.—13; all natives except Mr. Webster of New-Hampshire.

Rhode Island.—2; Mr. Pearce native, Mr. Burges, born in Massachusetts.

Connecticut.—6; all natives.

Vermont.—5; Messrs Bradley and Wales, natives; Messrs Mallory, Matlock and Meech, Connecticut.

New York.—34; 19 natives; Messrs Adams, Fosdic, Martin, Porter, Storrs, Strong of Conn. Messrs Ashly and Whittemore, N. H. Mr. Campbell, of N. C. Messrs Badger, Hayden, Kellogg, and Martindale, Mass. Mr. Rose Va. Mr. Angel, R. I.

New Jersey.—6, all natives.

Pennsylvania.—26; 23 natives; Messrs Miner and Still, of Con. Mr. Wurtz, N. J.

Delaware.—1; native.

Maryland.—9; 8 natives; Mr. Little, of Pa.

Virginia.—22; 19 natives, Mr. Floyd, of Ken. Mr. Armstrong, of Ireland, Mr. Johnson, N. York.

North Carolina.—13; 11 natives; Messrs Conner and Long, Va.

South Carolina.—9; 7 natives; Mr. Tucker, N. C. Mr. McDuffie, Georgia.

Georgia.—7; 3 natives; Mess. Forsyth, Haynes, Thompson, of Va. Mr. Cary, of Md.

Kentucky.—12; 4 natives, viz: Messrs Henry, Lecompe, Wicklike and Young. All the rest Va.

Tennessee.—9; one native; Mr. Blair, Messrs Alexander, Allen, Cate, Houston, Marable, Mitchell, Va. Mr. Isaacs, Pa. Mr. Polk N. C.

Ohio.—14; not one native; Messrs Bartley, Findley, Sloane, Thompson, Vance and Woods.

Pa. Mr. Campbell, Va. Mr. Jennings, N. J. Mr. McLean, Ky. Messrs Beecher, Wright, and Whittlesey, Con. and Mr. Vinton Mass.

Louisiana.—8; not one native, Mr. Brent and Mr. Gurley Con. Mr. Livingston N. Y.

Mississippi.—1; Mr. Rankin (dec.) Pa.

Indiana.—3; Mr. Boon, N. C. Messrs Jennings and Test N. J.

Illinois.—1; Mr. Cook Ky.

Alabama.—3; Messrs McKee and Owen, Va. Mr. Moore N. C.

Missouri.—1; Mr. Scott Md.

The whole number of members are 213—of whom 4 are Natives of Maine, 19 of New Hampshire, 20 of Massachusetts, 2 of Rhode-Island, 22 of Connecticut 2 of Vermont, 21 of New-York, 19 of New Jersey, 32 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Delaware, 11 of Maryland, 42 of Virginia, 15 of North Carolina, 7 of South Carolina, 4 of Georgia, 7 of Kentucky, 2 of Tennessee, and 1 of Ireland. There being only one of foreign birth, a representative from Virginia. Con. Journal.

The Trenton Emancipator states, that at the late convention in that place for the nomination of a congressional ticket for New Jersey, an unparalleled and disgraceful scene occurred in the State House after dinner. An officer of the United States Navy took his stand in the centre of the room, and commenced a most violent and abusive harangue to the chairman, insulting as it was indecorous; and concluded by assaulting and striking an aged and respectable gentleman, a delegate from an Eastern county. Order was in vain called, and it was not until a considerable time had elapsed that the meeting could be reorganized, when it was moved to adjourn to Trenton House, where it immediately reassembled. George Campbell, William Kennedy, George Holcombe, Benjamin B. Cooper, Isaac G. Farlee, and Daniel Garrison, friends to General JACKSON, were then nominated for Congress by the convention, in which all the counties in the state, except Morris and Burlington, were represented. The friends of the administration adjourned to another house, and formed a congressional ticket of their own. An official statement of facts, and an address to the people of New Jersey, are preparing for publication.

Candor requires it to be stated, that the gentleman who was assaulted by an officer of the Navy is said to have previously used some language to him of a nature injurious and provoking to his personal feelings. Yet this could hardly have justified at the time and under the circumstances, the kind of satisfaction taken. And it would also be well for the officers of the Navy and army to abstain from placing themselves in political and party situations, in which they cannot avoid exciting the jealousy and lessening the confidence of the people in those valuable sources of national security and defence.

The contract recently formed between the government of General America, and a company of citizens of the United States, for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of a canal, across the isthmus through lake Nicaragua, is said to have been submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury, and that they have both expressed their decided approbation of the great object.

General Ashley and his party, have arrived at St. Louis from the Rocky Mountains, with 125 packs of beaver, valued at \$60,000. We sincerely rejoice that the efforts of this worthy and enterprising individual have been again crowned with success.—Missouri Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Maracibo, August 17.

COLOMBIA.—General Bolivar was to enter Bogota on the 4th instant, and is expected here in 12 or 14 days. His presence will undoubtedly set all things to rights in Venezuela. This province is unchangeable and unchanged in her adherence to the first established Government and Constitution—and is much incensed at Paez's conduct.

Business here is at a stand—nothing doing—but when the mighty arm of the Liberator shall have stayed the tempest, things may revive. The Government has no funds to meet demands against them. Their will and intentions are no doubt good and honourable, and when in their power will gladly meet their debts."

SPANISH FLEET.

Captain Baines, of Sch. Lee, left the Havana 12th inst, at which time the Spanish fleet, under Com. Laborde, the greater part of which, as we have already stated, were dismantled in the late gales, had not arrived.

One of the fleet, the schooner Dichosa, put in to Ch. Hleston on the 18th inst, in distress having been compelled to throw overboard six guns, carried away both masts, all sails &c.

On the 6th, lat 32, lon 71, the D spoke Spanish frigate Lealta, with loss of mizzenmast, fore and mainmasts, and bowsprit. The L was also one of the fleet which sailed under the command of Admiral Laborde. Since the gale the D. has passed several vessels bottom up, also a quantity of spars &c.

Balt. Pat.

A gentleman who arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, from Tampico, gives information that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of the present month, he was in company, off the Dry Tortugas, with the British frigate Hussar, from Vera Cruz (via Tampico) bound to England. The frigates had on board Mr. Ward the English Minister, and also a Mexican Minister to the Court of St. James. During that period the vessels were surrounded by water spouts, one of which came so near the frigate as to oblige her to fire an entire broadside in order to destroy it. But vessels were considered in the most imminent danger.

From Bilbao.—Captain Brown, of the brig Galaxy, arrived at Boston, on Saturday, states that six Colombian privateers were cruising between Coruna and Bayona, which effectually embargoed Spanish commerce in the Bay of Biscay. A brig from England, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at 100,000 dollars, was taken off the bar of Bilbao, the day before she sailed, by a schooner privateer of two guns only, manned and sent to South America; the officers and crew were put on board a brig in ballast, also captured by the privateer, and sent into Bilbao, with the admonition that they had better remain in port, for it caught out again every man would be hanged at the yard arm.

The Com-mendador ELAN ARRI is the minister deputed by the emperor of Brazil to the congress lately of Panama. It is stated by the government paper of Colombia, that the exclusive objects of the British commissioner to the same congress will be "to assist with his counsels, and to see that nothing be attempted prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain." The king of the Netherlands it seems, has sent a commissioner, Colonel Verveer, with similar instructions; probably the same as the delegates from the United States.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th of August states, that sentence has been pronounced in the affair of the conspirators at St Petersburg. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death. Five only have suffered an ignominious death; they have been hanged.

It appears from the London Courier, that considerable excitement exists among the members of the Holy Alliance as to the new constitution granted to Portugal by the emperor Don Pedro, and various speculations are made with regard to it in the Paris papers.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 26. By the packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, and Leeds, Capt. Stoddard, the former of which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th, and the latter on the 25th ult. we have our regular files of London and Liverpool papers, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists, Prices Current, &c. to the latest date.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on the 7th ult.

The most important article which presents itself to the American reader, is an Order in Council, which was adopted on the 23rd July, (but was not published until the 18th of August) which among other provisions, goes to prohibit our direct intercourse with the British possessions in the West Indies, &c. after the first day of December.

From the New York American, Sept. 28.

The packet ship Canada, Rogers, from Liverpool, brings us London papers to the 1st and Liverpool of the 2d inst.

We should judge from the tenor of the newspaper accounts generally, that some little increased activity in the demand for manufactures has mitigated partially and for a time the distresses of the manufacturing districts.

The Greek cause seems to labour under a fatality. The steam ships contrabanded for in England, and to be put under the command of Lord Cochrane, have been found unfit for service, owing to defects in the machinery. They have cost 160,000, about \$700,000. The two deputies in London have, it is said, been recalled, and a single individual been nominated in their place. Meantime the Turk appears to have work enough on his hands at home, as may be seen by the extracts from Constantinople.

There is something said in the French papers of a European Congress to be held at Johannisberg, at which the Greek cause, the Constitutional charter of Portugal, the occupation of Spain by French troops, and other such topics would be discussed. The probability is, that this Congress, if so it must be called, or meeting of plenipotentiaries, has for its chief, if not sole object, the regulation of the free navigation of the Rhine, which was stipulated at the Congress of Vienna; but the practical enjoyment of which has met with some obstacles from the King of the Netherlands.

The Emperor Nicholas had arrived at Moscow, where also the corps diplomatique, and the dignitaries of the empire had assembled, previously to the coronation. The *prores verbal* of the ceremonies to be observed on that occasion, is published in the Courier. It is similar to most other such pageants.

SLAVE VESSEL CAPTURED.

The British frigate Aurora, captured on the 7th inst, a Spanish Slave Schooner, on the coast of Cuba, with two hundred and sixty-three slaves on board from Africa.

POCKET BOOK.

A RED MOLECOCKET BOOK was lost on Friday the 29th ult, between Frankfurt and Göttingen, containing sundry papers, of use only to the owner. A liberal reward will be given to whoever finds the same, and delivers it to A. Caldwell in Lexington or to the Printer hereof.

October 15th, 1826—41-3*

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

We published in our last, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Nicholas county, held at Carlisle on the 16th ult. on the subject of a Turnpike Road from Maysville to Louisville and Lexington—and also the proceedings of the Maysville Committee of the "Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road," together with a letter on the subject from Gen. Mercear to the chairman of that Committee. In consequence of the proceedings, the following notice has been given:

"The citizens of Fayette, and town of Lexington, are requested to meet at the Court-House in said town, on Saturday 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of turning the road from Maysville to Louisville, and corresponding with the Committee at Maysville."

The advantages that would result to the state from such a road, are too obvious to require comment, and more especially to those parts which lie contiguous to where it would pass. We cannot expect that our state can ever be benefited by Canals, as most of the other states can, on account of the great scarcity of water in our streams during the summer and autumn—we must therefore turn our attention to good roads until we are able to establish Rail Roads to supply that defect.

The Legislature of Tennessee are called by the Governor to meet at Nashville on Monday next. Notwithstanding this call is made for a special purpose, yet when assembled, they have the right to legislate on any subject within their jurisdiction at a regular session—and from an article in this day's paper, copied from the Nashville Republican, we anticipate an attempt will be made to call a Convention, in order to alter their Constitution respecting the Judiciary.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 8.

The law providing for the appropriating the vacant lands in the state of Va. passed at the May session of the Legislature of that state in the year 1779. By this law no land office treasury warrant was to be issued by the Register until the 15th day of October 1779; and the manner in which entries were to be made on the warrants when issued, was provided for as follows:—"If several persons shall apply with their warrants at the office of any surveyor at the same time to make entries, they shall be preferred according to the priority of the dates of their warrants." This provision prompted every person desirous of obtaining lands, to endeavour to procure his warrants on the 15th of October 1779, (the first day on which Land office treasury warrants were permitted to issue,) on account of the preference of entry in favour of the oldest warrant. No entries on treasury warrants could by law be made until the first day of May 1780, therefore a very great number of people visited Kentucky, previous to that day, with the view of exploring the country, so as to enable them to locate their warrants to the greatest advantage.

On the 1st day of May 1780, the Surveyor's office for the County of Kentucky for receiving Warrants and making entries, was opened according to law, at Wilson's Station, on a branch of Salt River and about two miles from Harrodsburgh; but so numerous were the applicants on that day with their Warrants, that it took the surveyor, with the assistance of two or three deputies, several days to receive and receipt for the warrants; after which he was engaged 15 or 20 days more in arranging them, before any entries were permitted to be made.

The claims adjudged to those who had settled in the country and raised corn or made improvements called Preemption, or Settlement and Preemption claims, were, so numerous, that all the most noted and valuable situations were secured by them; so that strangers had little chance of distinguishing between the lands claimed and those unclaimed, and were therefore unable to make entries with any reasonable prospect of securing the land; consequently early in June, most of the owners of warrants, confided them to the experienced Hunters and Woodsmen of Kentucky to make entries on them and returned to their respective homes.

The great influx of people into Kentucky in the latter part of the year 1779, and the early part of 1780, occasioned a scarcity of provisions in the country, bordering on a famine. Many families never tasted bread, until the corn was fit to make meal of, their dependence was entirely on the game, of which the Buffalo was the principal; but the settlements were so closely watched by the Indians, and the game having retired from the neighbourhood of the stations, it was with great labour and hazard, that provisions could be procured. All the tracts contiguous to the stations were waylaid by the Indians, therefore the hunters found it necessary to start early enough to get out in the woods 3 or 4 miles before day; and on their return, to travel a like distance after night to their homes.

In the spring 1780, more families came to Louisville than to any other point in the country, by means of the Ohio River, from whence they moved out to Bear Grass and Salt River stations; and as there was a very great intercourse between those two stations and Louisville, and especially the former, it was almost impossible to pass without being attacked by Indians. The danger became so great at last, that none attempted to pass in the day time without a party sufficiently large to protect themselves against any enemy that would likely assail them. As it was not convenient to make up a party at all times, strong enough to be safe, they adopted the practice of travelling in the night. No sooner did the Indians discover this than they made choice of suitable ground, where they tied grape vines across the road, so as to check both man and horse attempting to pass, who therefore fell an easier prey than in the day time.

Early in the same year Gen. Clarke with a party of upwards of two hundred men went down the Ohio river from Louisville to a place on the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio called the Iron Banks,

where he erected a fort and called it Fort Jefferson. At the mouth of the Ohio he fell in company with Doc. Walker, who had descended the Ohio for the purpose of ascertaining the point on the Mississippi, where the line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina would intersect that river which he effected.

After fixing fort Jefferson, Gen. Clarke left at that place about 100 men and with the remainder of his force ascended the Mississippi, to relieve Coho and St. Louis, which were besieged by a considerable force of French and Indians, assisted by the British, and who before he arrived had killed 53 of the inhabitants.

When Gen. Clarke arrived at Coho, he was informed that the number of men at St. Louis, collected from Kaskaskia and other places, was between three and four hundred. He went over to St. Louis to review the troops as well as the works of defence. The Spanish commandant at St. Louis had built a blockhouse and strengthened other parts of the place, and on the arrival of Clarke, offered him the command on both sides of the Mississippi river, but General Clarke declined taking the command, until he could ascertain where the assault would be made; he continued only about two hours in St. Louis, before he returned to Coho.

The Commandant at St. Louis was disappointed in Clarke's leaving him so soon; he expected he would have staid to dinner with him, and to entertain him the better, he had sent out a hunter to kill some ducks for that purpose. This hunter fell in with a spy from the invading army near the margin of the river, who entered into conversation with him, and asked him a great many questions, and amongst others, who commanded at Coho? The Hunter answered Montgomery had heretofore commanded, but that Clarke had just arrived with a great force, and that Coho was now commanded by him. The spy replied that was impossible, as he knew Clarke was in Kentucky; for an express from the Governor of Virginia with despatches to Gen. Clarke, addressed to him at Louisville, had lately been killed by the Indians, and therefore he knew Clarke could not be at Coho. The hunter said it was immaterial about the despatches, but that Clarke was at that moment in St. Louis, and that he had come out to kill some ducks for his dinner.

In the evening an attack was made on the town of St. Louis by the invading enemy, and shortly after a similar attack was made on Coho—Clarke drew out his forces at Coho, but only a slight skirmish took place before the enemy retreated; he had two men killed. Immediately after the enemy withdrew, Clarke sent over 300 men to the relief of St. Louis, and on their approach the enemy retired from that place also. This invading army had come from Michilimackinac.

Whilst Gen. Clarke was at Coho, several French deserters came in and gave him the information of the intended expedition against Kentucky under the command of Col. Byrd from Detroit. He sent three or four hundred men up the Illinois, and to Rock river who destroyed several towns.

Soon after receiving certain intelligence of Byrd's intentions, Gen. Clarke, Major Harlan, and Capt. Consola with a few others set out from St. Louis for Fort Jefferson and sent 50 men up to Louisville with ammunition for the purpose of carrying an expedition into the enemy's country, and if possible intercept Byrd on his march to Kentucky.

From Fort Jefferson, Clarke, Harlan and Consola set off on foot for Harrodsburgh in Kentucky. It was a remarkable wet season, all the rivers were very full so that they were obliged to make rafts to cross both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the smaller rivers they swam. A short distance from the Tennessee river they were discovered by a party of Indians and pursued, and very narrowly escaped, the Indians having crossed the Tennessee above them, and waited to meet them on their landing; but fortunately they discovered the Indians in time to make their landing below the mouth of a wide and deep creek, and immediately on landing were out of sight, not long after leaving the Tennessee they came across a bear, and being almost out of provisions they killed it, but did not wait to skin it, but cut off each a piece with the skin on, and pushed on till night, when they found a sink hole in which they made a fire, and cooked and slept until morning. They crossed the Cumberland river not far below Nashville, and fell into the path from that to Kentucky and arrived at Wilson's station near Harrodsburgh, about one hour before the express which brought the news that Riddle's & Martin's Stations were taken.

The plan of this expedition was laid by the British at Detroit, and with the aid of the Northern tribes of Indians, calculated on breaking up the settlements in Kentucky, and bringing the whole country under their control. To effect this project the whole Indian force under the influence of the British were collected, with Simon Girty and McKee and joined by Col. Byrd with some British regulars and Canadian volunteers; and besides small arms were provided with six pieces of artillery.

The original design of this expedition, was first to have gone to Louisville and taken that, and established their head quarters at that place; but on their approach to the Ohio, received information that the waters of Licking river were sufficiently high to admit their boats to ascend that river, and from the unwillingness of the Indians to come in contact with a place where there was cannon, the project was changed.

The first intimation the people of Kentucky received of this meditated attack was from Major A. Chaplin who was taken prisoner by the Indians when Capt. Rodgers was killed in an attempt to ascend the Ohio the preceding fall, as has been noticed. Upon receiving information of the meditated attack on Kentucky, Maj. Chaplin determined to apprise his country of their danger or perish in it.

A Blockhouse a strong log house the second story of which overtops or protrudes beyond the first 18 inches or more all round.

A Station is understood to be a place where many families settled together mutual safety and defence.

The attempt he therefore made his escape and safely arrived at Harrodsburgh, early in the month of May, and gave the information.

Immediately on the arrival of Maj. Chaplin, the information he gave was sent to every station in the country, and consultations were held to devise the best mode to defeat them. From the best calculations that could be made, it was considered impossible that they could arrive with such an army, earlier than the last of July or first of August, and all arrangements for defence were made agreeably to that calculation; nor was that opinion changed until about the first of June, when a party of 25 men attempted to cross the Kentucky river at the ford below Frankfort, on their way from Bryan's station to Louisville to purchase corn. As this party descended the bank they were fired on by a party of Indians with muskets, charged with ball and buckshot. These were arms not generally used by Indians; it was therefore immediately conjectured, that it was an advance party of the army that was expected.

The information of the taking of Riddle's and Martin's stations, entirely changed the project that had been conceived, of intercepting the army on its way to Louisville, where Major Chaplin informed was the place on which they designed to make their first attack. Gen. Clarke therefore recommended, that the whole force that could possibly be raised, should pursue the Indians to their towns, and destroy all their provisions at least. This proposition was unanimously agreed to by all the officers of the militia; and as there were a considerable number of men on a visit to the country, immediate orders were given to enroll every man—and to prevent any from leaving the country, an officer with a sufficient force was stationed at the Crab Orchard the only outlet from the settled parts with orders to stop all who attempted to leave the country; and if they refused to return and join the expedition, to take from them their arms and ammunition. Drafts were immediately made in all the stations in the country, and four-fifths of all the men able to bear arms, ordered to hold themselves ready to march as soon as arrangements could be made at Louisville for the transportation up the river of a field piece, ammunition and provisions.

[Section 9 will contain an account of the taking of Riddle's and Martin's Stations—the escape of Capt. Hinkston, who first gave information of their being taken—of the raising and marching an army of about 1000 men under General Clarke into the enemy's country, and after a severe action, destroying two towns with all their provisions &c.]

Woodford county, Ky. October 4, 1826.

MR. BRADFORD: Dear Sir—Mr. Yates, the superintendent of Mrs. Leigh's Institution for relieving impediments of speech at Cincinnati, having been solicited by several persons in Kentucky, and advised by myself, to establish his institution a short time at Lexington, has consented to do so. It is to be hoped, that those for whose benefit and convenience, this measure is intended, will for their own sake, as well as for that of the institution, embrace the opportunity, as it is probable it will not again occur. Mr. Yates has appointed the 15th inst. for his being at Lexington.

With a hope of being relieved of an impediment of speech, which I have labored under for many years, I applied, and have become acquainted with Mrs. Leigh's system; it will perhaps be expected that I should express an opinion on the subject. What the system is I am not at liberty to say, but thus much I am free to communicate, that the nature, seat and cause of the impediment is first explained to the patient; a subject upon which in general he has hitherto, either had no idea at all, or incorrect ones. The path to clear and distinct utterance, with the steps necessary to pursue it, are then clearly pointed out, which if he pursues, relief is highly probable. To pursue those steps, as far as I can judge, to mere shufflers, is not very difficult to however distressing a degree that impediment may exhibit itself, and hence it is, that some cases apparently of the worst kind, have been relieved in a short time. But there are impediments of speech which properly cannot be called mere shufflers, where the power over the organs of speech seems completely prostrated; or from very long standing, the habit seems to be incorporated in, and to make a part of the man himself; in such cases the general opinion of all who have become acquainted with the subject, is, that it is possible to follow out the system—it is not an easy but a very difficult task indeed, and I think can only be done by the most unremitting attention and perseverance. In the application of the rules laid down, which by the way is in a greater or less degree necessary in all cases, Relief, however, when obtained, is, I conceive radical; for there is nothing strained, nothing artificial or unnatural in the system. In short I think it has nature for its basis.

This being a new and novel institution, and as I believe, I am the only Kentuckian that has attended, or become acquainted with the system. I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the perusal of this scrap, you are at liberty to make what use of it you may, think well best promote the interest of that unhappy class of my fellow citizens.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIS FIELD.

We learn from Trenton, that the convention of delegates from the different counties, for nominating a ticket to represent New-Jersey in the next Congress, assembled at that place on Wednesday. That state votes by general ticket. The friends of General JACKSON had a considerable majority to the convention, and nominated candidates for Congress favorable to him. The friends of the administration, who were a minority of the convention, seceded from the majority, and nominated a ticket of their own.—*Franklin Gazette.*

It is stated that the contest between Georgia and Alabama relative to the boundary line, has been settled by the Alabama commissioners assenting to the proposition of those of Georgia.

Convention, Judiciary.—One great reason which produces, in our minds, the conviction that a convention should be assembled, arises from the indefinite basis, on which the judiciary reposes, and the failure of the constitution of our state to designate, expressly, in what body the ultimate arbitrament of constitutional questions should reside. This defect, we believe, is shared by us in common with all the states of the union and with the union itself. As long as this question remains unadjusted, will there be continued open, a source of discord; extremely detrimental to republican institutions.

By the theory of our government, each of its three departments have orbits, distinct and independent, assigned them. In the constitution of the United States, the land mark between the Legislative and Executive departments, are sufficiently defined.—The functionaries of both are

sworn to support the constitution, and their united concurrence is required, in the first instance, to give sanction and validity to acts of Legislation. But if the President should withhold his constitutional sanction from an act of Congress, the constitution provides that, if re-enacted by two thirds of both houses, it shall become a law. Here no doubt, with respect to the extent of powers, can exist; the mode of proceeding is clear and definite; the metes and bounds too visible to be mistaken.

But in relation to the legislation and judicial departments, the case is quite different. The functionaries of each, as in the instance above given, are equally bound to support the constitution; the oath prescribed for them is substantially the same. But the constitution contains no provision, which distinctly, or even by fair implication, gives to the enactments of the one, or the decisions of the other a paramount character.—Their powers, then, to but one constitutional question, for aught that appears in the constitution, are co-equal, or co-ordinate.

Resort will, in vain, be had to English precedents, to establish the supremacy of the judiciary, for the reason that Kings, Lords and commonly acting consensually, claim to be omnipotent.

We are, of course, aware that it is the practice of our judicial tribunals, federal and state, to decide upon the constitutionality of legislative acts; and in doing so, taking into view their oath of office, they but do their duty, and act within their sphere.—But then it is equally within the constitutional competency of the legislation to pass and to re-pass those acts; and the judges can still persist in their opinion. Here, then, is a conflict of opinions between two departments, constitutionally possessing coequal power. No ultimate arbitrium is enacted by the constitution; wherein we say, that instrument is defective; and as long as it remains in its present state, controversies will arise, as they have already arisen, a clash of jurisdiction will take place, the people will not yield; their organ, the Legislature, will not yield; the scenes, similar to those recently acted in Kentucky, will be exhibited.

We wish to see this question settled; and it can only be effectually settled by an amendment to the constitution. For whenever a crisis shall arrive, when the people of this state, as with one voice, shall call for the passage of a law, and the judges shall persist in pronouncing it unconstitutional, a contest will arise, characterised by features of ferocity and violence, which appeal even in anticipation.—We are not afraid of entrusting the constitution to the calm and dispassionate revision of such a people as the people will select at this time. Let them give this power to some department of the government; but let it be expressly given; there can then be no cavil about it; the finger can be put upon the clause in which it is conferred and there will be an end of all controversies.—*Nashville Republican.*

From the Augusta (Geo.) Courier, Sept. 13.

A SPECK OF WAR.

By Saturday night's mail we received the following printed orders, from the office of the Georgia Reporter. We presume this troop is destined for the Creek Nation. We wait with considerable anxiety, for further information relative to the operations of the Executive upon our frontiers.—

HANCOCK TROOP.

I have received orders from his Excellency the Governor to prepare the Hancock Troop for an immediate march, with uniforms complete. In obedience thereto, I hereby order the members of the Hancock Troop, to parade in Sparta, on Saturday, the 23d of September, with uniform complete—and all equipments necessary for a march.

R. S. HARDWICK, Capt.

September 14, 1826.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 21.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The schlr. Blucher, Captain Fitch, 22 days from Vera Cruz, arrived here last evening. We learn by the Blucher, that the delegation from the four Republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the Grand Congress of Panama, without waiting for the moral influence of Ministers from the United States and the European powers. One member of each Legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their sessions at Tacubaya, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican Legation and part of that from Guatemala had arrived at Acapulco, where the others were daily expected. Nothing is said in the Government Extraordinary Gazette (which was transmitted to Vera Cruz by express) of the delegation from the United States.

The state of Commerce is represented as deplorable; two years stock of goods in the market, and no money to pay for them. The mines unproductive, and many of those engaged by foreign Companies, abandoned.

Commodore Porter had taken command of the Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and inefficient state, without officers or men sufficient to man one frigate properly.

When Blucher left Vera Cruz was quite healthy; no instance of fever having occurred for six weeks previous to his departure.

We have received by this arrival a file of the *Astro de la America*, printed at Vera Cruz, to the 24th August, and a supplement to the *Mercury*. In them we find nothing of interest, but some discussions in favour of a federal government, urging all the South American Republics to follow the example of the United States, and the following very important official letter from the Mexican Legation, coming from the Congress at Panama.

Supplement to the *Mercury* No. 237.

VIVA LA PATRIA.

LONG LIVE OUR COUNTRY.

Mexican Legation in the Assembly of the new states of America.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—We have arrived at this port this day on board the brig of war *Constant*. We departed from Panama on the 21st of last month (July) and we have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that on the 15th of the same month, a Treaty of Perpetual Union and Friendship between the concurring Republics, and unconfident convention, a private (reservado) understanding, and an agreement was concluded and signed. In a few days we shall have the honor to lay them before your excellency.

Conformably to the above mentioned agreement, the Assembly will continue its sessions in the town of Tacubaya. In consequence of this, a Minister from every Republic will go to Mexico, whilst the others have departed for their respective countries to give an account of the proceedings in the Congress. His excellency Don Peter Gual, Minister from Colombia, is to depart from this place for Mexico in three days. His excellency Don Anthony Larrazabal, Minister for Central America, has accompanied us, and will proceed to Mexico; also His excellency Don Manuel Tudeña, Minister for Peru, the Secretary of the above mentioned Lega-

tion, and that of the Central America, will arrive in a few days, with the brig *Three Sisters*, also to proceed to Mexico.

We give your Excellency this information that you may be pleased to order whatever you may think proper to procure whatever aid and accommodation of which the Plenipotentiaries may stand in need, in a manner compatible with the dignity of the Republic; and that your Excellency may transmit this important news to his Excellency the President. May God preserve your life many years.

Acapulco, August 15th, 1826.
Signed, JOSE MARIA MICHELENA,
JOSE DOMINGUEZ,
To his Excellency the Minister of State,
and of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

DEATHS.

DIED on Monday the 2d inst at Campbellsville, Green county, Ky. after a short illness of four days, Miss Jane H. Crow, only daughter of Mr Wm. Crow, of Louisville, Ky. in the 18th year of her age.

The disposition of this young lady, was mild and amiable, and her whole conduct during her short sojourn here, was such as to obtain the friendship of all with whom she was acquainted. The parents of this interesting young lady were about 75 miles from home on the way to their friends in Ohio when their journey and the journey of their amiable child, was arrested by a severe fever, which terminated her earthly career, and left her parents and acquaintances in the deepest distress for the loss of one so deservedly dear to them.

On Friday last, in Madison county, on his return from South Carolina, Mr Francis Downing, a worthy and respectable citizen of Fayette county. His remains were brought to his residence in this county and interred.

AUCTION SALES.

A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS, NOW on the way from Philadelphia is daily expected, and will be sold at Auction, on the afternoon of Saturday, October 14,

BY D. BRADFORD.

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store.
DRY GOODS, Young Myson Tea, Glassware, Furniture, and several large Glass Cases, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Lexington, Sept 29—59-3c

ISAAC F. BEATON, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has removed to a room adjoining Mr Clarke's Hair Shop, where he can accommodate his customers in the latest and neatest fashions.

He wants one or two B. Ys as apprentices—he also wants to employ 1 or 2 JOINTMEN TAILORS, who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply.
Lexington, October 13—41

RUSH WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber has for sale WINDOW BLINDS, made of a peculiar species of RUSHES, and are considered superior to any other except Venetian Blinds. Any person desirous of purchasing may be suited by applying at WM. METCALFE'S, CARRIERS, on Water-street, Lexington, where the different patterns may be seen.

ALLEN M. POFF.

October 13, 1826—41
N. B. Those who wish to purchase, must apply within 3 or 4 days.

ELEVENTH CLASS. GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$1000	is	\$1000
5 prizes of	400	is	2000
10 of	100	is	1000
30 of	50	is	1500
50 of	20	is	1000
100 of	10	is	1000
1300 of	5	is	6500

1496 Prizes amounting to.....\$14000

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE. PRICE OF TICKETS.	
Actual sale of ten or upwards	\$4 75
For a single Ticket	5 00
For half Tickets	2 50
For quarter Tickets	1 25

THE DRAWING

Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a corresponding number of prizes on the five first days; on the fifth and last the balance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first days' drawings. The Highest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all other prizes will be floating from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent and will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within four months after the drawing is completed will be considered as donations.

Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part by 10 Tickets in the present class, and the highest prize in part by twenty. The Tickets selected for the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive; for the 2nd from Nos. 11 to 20; for the 3d from 21 to 30, for the 4th from 31 to 40; and for the 5th from 41 to 50—Those selected for the Highest Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED in this Class upon the same principles as they were in the 10th to wit: for 10 Tickets you will pay in hand Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within ten days after the 5th day's drawing is over by a surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby 4 TEN CHANCES are given for all the prizes except the highest, for the risk of One Dollar only per Ticket.

The Manager earnestly hopes that his former Agents and the friends of the Institution generally will make their respective orders for Tickets as soon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery shall be concluded by the 15th of October next.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

LEX. AUG. 20, 1826.

STAMMERING.

MR YATES, superintendent of Mrs. Leigh's Western Institution for relieving impediments of speech, will establish an institution at Lexington (Ky) about the 15th of October next to continue a short time. He has been solicited to take this step by several gentlemen in that state. As it is not probable that such an opportunity will again occur, nor that an institution will be established permanent at any place in the Western country. Persons afflicted with habits of stammering or the impediments of speech, will determine whether it be an object to embrace this opportunity.

And as it is wished that all in the country, neighbouring Lexington who are afflicted with it, they are assured that the terms shall be so modified and arranged as to suit the circumstance and ability of such applicant. And should the unfortunate sufferer receive no benefit after a bona fide trial of the system on his part, the equivalent will be returned.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28, 1826—40-41.
N. B. To be published in the newspapers in the following towns, to wit: Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Maysville, Paris, Georgetown, Danville, Richmond, Covington, Mount Vernon, Washington and Shelbyville.

POETRY.

THE EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Behold you the prison gate
Upon its hinges turn;
The murderer knows his fate,
And few for him will mourn.
His fetters from him fell,
He raises to his feet;
The guard surround the wall,
He goes his death to meet.

Why murmurs thus the crowd?
The car approaches near;
Behold him in his shroud,
A shroud coffin there.
Upon that coffin he
With anguish takes his seat;
The bells toll solemnly,
"The crowd moves thro' the street."

Now he directs a halt,
Who holds the chief command;
Beneath him is the vault,
The gallows is at hand.
Mournful he looks around,
On all that he can see;
From time's remotest bound,
He views eternity!

No more the light of day,
Will strike that closing eye;
They drive the car away,
The victim hangs on high.
He was his parents' joy,
Their hearts to him were lent;
Their peace did he destroy,
His fate they now lament.

HUMAN LIFE.

LIFE has a thousand charms,
A thousand dreams of bliss;
Hope, Friendship, Love, thy bosom warms—
A gleam of mercy this:
But soon that sun-lit hour is past,
And hope dies shivering from the blast.

Life has a thousand ills—
A thousand anxious fears;
Clouds gather on the sunny hills,
And doubts dissolve in tears:
But hope comes smiling through the storm—
A rainbow round her angle form.

Life has a thousand joys,
Youth fondly dreams for ever;
But night draws on—Youth droops and sighs
"Will day return!—Oh never!"
Swift as a breath, light breaks the gloom,
And Gladness smiles on Sorrow's tomb.

'Tis but a change at best,
Upon Life's busy shore—
A little toil a little rest,
And all its cares are o'er,
Then seal'd, immutable, thy state—
Fix'd—an irrevocable fate!

It is a dream—But know
Death's cold hand breaks that slumber;
And who can tell, if bliss or woe
Those countless moments number!
It is beyond an angel's ken
To pierce the veil that rises then!

Life is a narrow sea,
But who its bounds may tell?
Its limitless depths—Eternity—
Its limits—Heaven or Hell!
A point—a moment—on it hang
Unutter'd bliss—exhausted pang!

'Tis thine—but moments past,
Nor prayers nor tears recall;
E'en while thou rearest, light and fast
Time's poisonous footsteps fall;
And o'er Life's golden sands he flies,
His path serene as evening skies.

Health backs upon thy brow,
But Death's cold victims see;
Soon thou must lie as they do now:
And others gaze on thee,
When Life, and Hope's gay visions seem
To them as bright as once thy dream.

From out Life's rose-wreath bow'r
Thou glishest gaily forth,
And all is bright—a sunny hour
On sky, and sea, and earth;
But darkness cometh, and the gloom
No beam can pierce—a rayless tomb!

Oh where is thy spirit, when
Friends round thy couch are weeping,
Borne on an angel's pinion then,
From where that dust is sleeping?
Death solves the question!—Ere it come, prepare
None find their pardon or repentance there!

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.
We have to record a very remarkable and Providential event, which, though we are satisfied of its truth, may appear fabulous at least, if not wilfully false. We were in Danesburgh last Sunday, when we learned the particulars of this extraordinary affair. On the Sunday previous, (the 3d inst.) in the afternoon, and during a violent thunder-storm, the covenantal church in Danesburgh was struck by lightning. The electrical fluid ran down a stove-pipe, from whence it passed off among the congregation, then in the act of divine worship, stripped the bonnet from the head of an elderly lady sitting near the pipe, shocked sensibly, but not severely several of the ladies; prostrated to the floor the son of the Rev. Mr. Masters; then ascended by one of the pillars of the pulpit, and absolutely played upon the cheek of Mr. Masters, who was officiating in the pulpit, and scorched one or both of his whiskers. From the face of the reverend gentleman, it passed off without being further noticed! None of the parties were seriously injured; although one lady, in a delicate situation, was so frightened, as to produce serious consequences; but it is hoped the lady is out of danger. *Abany Observer, Sept. 15.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18-*tf* JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH POSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLOTHES and CASSIMERES low for cash.

NEW GOODS.
PRITCHETT & ROBINSON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
M. JOHN NORTON is authorized to receive for any sums due on account of the United States Treasury.
D. GREEN.
Sept. 12 1825—37-*tf*

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French, Italian and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electoral Sash and London Superior BROAD CLOTHS.
Olives, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Cloves and Mixed for SUITINGS and GREAT COATS.
CARPETINGS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs; ROLLING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;
FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages; WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.
On Consignment,
WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOTTLES in Boxes. All of which will be sold at his usual low rate. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.
JOHN TILFORD,
No. 49, Main street.
Lexington, September 1825—33-6*tf*

ALMANACS.

THE OLD BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:
At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.
At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.
At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.
At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
August 20—34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by
THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.
AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE,
Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
New Orleans do
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Allspice,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Gun powder and Shot,
Madder, Coppers and Alum,
Logwood and Camwood,
Phlog and Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish and common Cigars,
Glass and Queensware
Spain Cotton
Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen
Cut Nails and Brads
Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers
And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS
Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McQuat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.
* They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.
Lex. July 3rd 1825—27—*tf*

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail;
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle
Lexington, March 1st 1825—9-*tf*

New Auction and Commission House.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.
I. LYON, Auctioneer.
Lexington, June 12, 1825—26

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St. John's Chapel.
N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.
April 6, 1825—14-*tf*

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Highower, and for many years occupied by them as a Tavern. They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said tavern, having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is a brick and in every way fitted for the tavern or livery stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots which have no buildings on them, well suited and situated for garden or pasturing. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless, a person wishing to be informed as to the extent, title &c. of said property, can be further satisfied by application to H. Willis living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville.
Terms made easy to the purchaser.
RICHARD HIGHTOWER and
JOSEPH WALLACE.
136—26

PROPOSALS.

For the publication of an elementary book, designed for the use of children, from the age of five to thirteen, in the acquisition of the French Language, introduced under the following title:

An Elementary Book for learning the French Language, adapted to the capacity of children and youth, translated from the German of J. J. Schuler, prepared by rules and reading examples to facilitate a correct pronunciation.

This work has been, and is approved, and recommended by Mr. Paul, Professor at the Female Academy; Dr. Lindley, President of Cumberland College; Mr. Stevier, Professor of Modern Languages at said College. Pursuant with this, the translator begs leave to remark, that whilst she is urged to said publication as a means whereby to free herself and family from pecuniary embarrassment, she is no less so from the hope of rendering herself useful, in being the medium of extending a general knowledge of the French language throughout the United States; for, he it well understood, that this elementary book is intended, and consequently calculated, to facilitate the study of the French language in all elementary schools indiscriminately—as nothing can be really useful, without it is general.
This work will be printed on good paper and large type, and be delivered to each subscriber at \$2 per copy in boards, circumstances requiring that half of the subscription price should be paid in advance. A subscription paper is left at Messrs. Robertson & Elliott's Bookstore, where persons so disposed are politely requested to enter their respective names.
It will be allowed me, respectfully to solicit those subscribers who have not as yet complied with the condition mentioned in the prospectus, kindly to do so by sending the half amount of said subscription either to Judge Campbell's Office, or to Messrs. Robertson & Elliott's Bookstore.

I know this to be an unusual request, but I am necessitated to make it. The work I am about publishing cannot, for want of accented types, be printed here, nor can it be done nearer than Cincinnati, where I must be present to superintend the correction. This creates many expenses that would have been avoided, could the work have been printed in this place. Again I must leave something for the support of my three children during my absence. All this I could not merit, were it not for the hopes of adding considerably to the subscription, in passing through Louisville, Bardonia, Lexington, &c. And a last cause why I beg that an advance will be made, is, it is true, one of a private nature, but when the public is called upon, and that too in an unusual way, it is my opinion that the why so should be understood. A few months ago, being unexpectedly exposed to the extremity of want, I got a loan of \$65 from a physician at ———, (out of delicacy I will omit the name of the person and place,) and left in his hands, as a sacred deposit, a valuable number of articles belonging to my wardrobe—articles not only valuable in themselves, but rendered still more so in their being mostly gifts from my deceased father. All I have of value, I did leave in this gentleman's hands, thinking it was safer with him than with myself. On my arrival at Nashville, I wrote to him, begging him to take every possible care of my property, and that I should every reason to believe that I could pay him before the year was out. To all this I have received no answer, but my trunk has been broken open, emptied of its valuable contents, replaced by a few loose things of no value, and sent to me without a single written word or any other notice whatsoever. To pay this man, and demand my property, is the last cause that urges me to wish an advance on the subscription. To see my daughter, who now has no other protection but my self, deprived of what would be to her a little fortune; to see myself deprived of things that were dear to me on account of the fond recollections they helped to nourish, is sore to my heart. This instance of an absolute want of generosity and good faith, and that in one from whose principles I had a right to expect the practice of all virtues, I say, stands alone—and well indeed, for the afflicted, that it does. A late authoress, took the position of the people of the United States, took the trouble one morning to go about the city of New York, here and there asking some of the plain people she met, the way to such or such a place. Without purposely seeking it, I have had a better opportunity than this lady to discover, that in the United States, as in all other places, he who seeks politeness or friendship by endeavouring to deserve either, will most assuredly find both. Of the truth of this, I have a signal example in myself. I came here without any recommendations, being wholly unknown; or if known, it has only been surrounded by circumstances most likely to excite doubts, still my apparent wish to get along creditably, has met with every encouragement. I have experienced general kindness; nay, in many instances I have found a sympathy in some of the ladies of this place, that might well warrant the supposition of a long standing friendship, and not to have been merely the effect of humanity towards a stranger. In the collecting of subscriptions, few of those at whose house I have applied, have refused me—and from all I have experienced the most gratifying good will. May, therefore, the citizens of Nashville accept my most grateful thanks, mixed with the hope, that I may ever act so as to merit their confidence and esteem.

BARBARA O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS.
Nashville, June 1825.
MARNIX VIRDEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.
And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill-street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-*tf*

Brushes, Soap, and Glue.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross-street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.
SAM. COOLIDGE.
20—*tf*
\$400 REWARD IN SPECIE.
THE above sum will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge in the jail of this town
RANDAL W. SMITH;
Said Smith is about 43 years of age, spare made, thin visage, dark eyes and hair, and nearly 6 feet high. It is said he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw. He has resided some years near the banks of the Ohio, about 3 miles above the mouth of Salt river.
Information where the reward can be obtained, can be had of the Editor of the Enquirer.
The atrocious murder of Dr. BROWN, on Friday last, by the said Smith, who at the same time shot his father-in-law, will doubtless stimulate the exertions of every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.
Louisville, Sept. 25th, 1825—39-*tf*

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE IN LEXINGTON KY. 30th Sept. 1825. Which if not called for in 3 months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.
Anderson John
Allen Richard
Allen Richard
Adams Robert
Adams Robert
Allen Thomas M.
Allen Thomas M.
Alexander Robert
Alexander William
Blades Wm H.
Barnett N.
Resfield George
Barlow Joseph
Adams Benjamin
Athry Presley
Alender Edward
Atheneum
Allen Granville
Allen Miss C. A.
Allen Miss Martha
Adams Miss P. H.
Allen James
Bell James
Bishop Penell
Brant Littleton
Brinigan John
Vasson John W. 2
Watts Miss Ann
Watts Wm D. 3
Warner & Vanpelt
Wentzel J. C.
Wirt John
Wines Margaret
Wilton Wm
Wright Chas
Wright Edwin
Young John
Persons calling for Letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.
JOSEPH FICKLER, Post Master.
Oct. 2, 1825—40—31

Branch Mathews
Baxter Geo.
Baker Amos
Baker Wm.
Blackburn Rev. G.
Bradford John 6
Beard John
Breckenridge W. T.
Bell Alexander
Beau-loup Samuel
Berry Richard
Caldwell Leaming
Caldwell Mrs. Mary 5
Clerk Circuit Court 5
Chapman Rev. G. T. 2
Crampton H. R. 2
Chambers Thomas
Chin Maj. E. R.
Caldwell Mrs. Jane
Cavins T.
Challen William
Gassell Abram
Clark Miss E. Rosannah
Chandler Nathan
Clegg Benjamin
Cauldwell Mrs. Mm.
Calvit Tacitus
Cable F. S. 2
Dickinson Col. Jno. B. 3
Dennis Mathew
Daly Capt. L.
Davy & Bradley
Davis George
Dishman Mr.
Davenport Samuel
Dany Jas. G.
Dezman Mary
Fwing Elizabeth Mrs.
Elliott William
Ellis Woses P.
Ford Nicholas W.
Fauzet David
Findley Rev. Samuel
Fisher George
Flournoy M.
Green Mrs. Laura P.
Galloway Jane
George Sidney C.
Glas Miss E. Anna
Graves James
Gest Morris
Grifford Benj.
Gaines Jno. E.
Guest Nathaniel
Grey Thomas
Hawkins Rowland T.
Halseid C. A.
Harrison E. P.
Hawkins Anthony
Haggin Susan T. Miss.
Harding E. W.
Hawes Mrs.
Haggin James
Hewitt Th. S.
Hornback Wm.
Hamilton Mrs. Theodocia
Harper John
Harrison Mrs. Caroline E.
Harrison Rev. C. R.
Jones Mrs. Lucy
Johnson Mrs. Mary
Johnson Wm.
Jackson Willis
Jeradeau H. P.
Kelley Michael 2
Kerr Thomas
Knight Dr. L. M.
Leblanc Octave 4
Lee Chs. S. 2
Leonard Isaac 3
Lewis Charles 2
Lane Mrs. A. M.
Lane Jas. or Wm.
Ledon Valerien
Loony Miss. Jane C. 2
Manners Catherine
Madison George
Mahorter Saml
Manlove Bart.
Matheny Rich.
Mann Saml.
Megowan Jas. G.
Miser Mrs. Sarah
Montgomery Robert
Moore Lightfoot G.
Moxley Christopher
Mitt Robert
M'Collie Mrs. Janet
M'Meekin Robert
Nelson Ambrose
Owens Sally
O'Brien J.
Perfett John
Prather Mrs. Sarah
Patterson Robert J.
Parker Gabriel
Patterson Joseph
Pattie John
Pearson Robt. W.
Peron Andrew
Paul Peter
Rafinesque C. S. 2
Rany Thos
Redman C. F.
Franklin John M.
Richardson Elijah
Richardson Seiborn
Richardson John
Rutherford Joseph
Stafford Joseph
Sayers Joseph
Sanders Dangerfield
Scales Spencer
Shaw John R. 2
Sanders James
Sanders Lewis
Sanders Walker
Savary Henry
Saltonstall Wm 3
Stephens Capt. Thomas
Stephenson Rev. E.
Sheriff of Fayette County
Stewart Saml.
Stellam Mary
Simpson Mrs. Martha G.
Smith James
Smith Bruce C.
Tibbs Benj.
Trotman Peter
True Robert
True James
True Josephus
Vasson John W. 2
Watts Miss Ann
Watts Wm D. 3
Warner & Vanpelt
Wentzel J. C.
Wirt John
Wines Margaret
Wilton Wm
Wright Chas
Wright Edwin
Young John
Persons calling for Letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.
JOSEPH FICKLER, Post Master.
Oct. 2, 1825—40—31

Brown Simon or Mrs. Andrews
Boner William
Brown Samuel M.
Botts George
Boyle William
Braham James B.
Bullock Wm F.
Bur on Richard
Bruce Wm 2
Byrd Mark
Bynum Benjamin
C.
Clark Thomas
Carter John
Clarke Jno. H.
Cray O. A.
Cook John
Coleman Isaac J.
Coleman Chiles
Conley Catharine
Cox James
Chaffitt John
Cottrell Park
Cotton Mrs. Jane
Coleman Thos
Conard Victor
Constock Mrs. Sally
Cunningham Rev. Jos. P.
Denden Wm.
Dunlap Aaron
Dunlap Maj. John
Douglass Amzi 2
Donnelly Patrick
Dun Wm.
Duperson Victor
Dunlap Patrick
Dun Walter
E.
Erwin James
Ellis Ben
Emmerson Hugh
F.
Falconer Thomas
Fyler Mrs. Sarah
Flournoy V. M.
Frisky Isaac
G.
Geoghegan Milton
Guillard Bartholomew
Green Elizabeth
Ganti S. N. S.
Goodacre Robt 3
Gulpin Ralph
Gulter Catherine
Gibbs Miss E. J.
Grinnells Robert
Gibert John
H.
Heaton Isaac F.
Hill John M.
Hill Wm M.
Hill James H.
Holman Reubin
Holmes Robert
How Abraham
Holley Robert
Hoagland Martin
Holmes Mm.
Hope Adolphus
Huss Mrs. Precilla
Hunt Wilson
Humphreys Lester J.
J.
Judy R. L.
Jones Thos
Johnson Mr.
Jones Alfred
K.
Kelly John
Kindred James 2
L.
Luesley Miss. Rachael
Logan George
Long Benj.
Lynda John
Lister Josiah
Loonridge John
Looney Alfred
M.
Mullen Neil
M'Dowell John
M'Nair John
M'Elroy Capt. Thos.
M'Pherson David
M. Sar Col. Wm.
M'Nir Mr.
M'Kee John
Montgomery Miss Sophia 5
Montgomery Maj. Saml. 3
M'Quilkin Robert
M'Morty Dr. James
M'Donald John
N.
Nelson Cornelius
O.
Oconol Cornelius
P.
Payne Col. E. C.
Pike Jas. M.
Procter Rean
Potts Rev. Geo. 3
Pullian Joseph
Prinest Wm.
Prince Benedict (or if dead to his heirs)
R.
Robbins Mary Ann
Russell Mrs. Mary
Rowan S. G.
Rowland Celia R.
Robinson Absalom
Robinson Mary R.
Ross Joseph
S.
Smytha Ezekiel
Strith Wm
Sanders Dangerfield
Scales Spencer
Smith Mrs. Matilda
Smith John
Spiers John
Snider John
Scott Benj.
Scott Thos.
Scott Wm.
Stone Micah
Stockwell Wm. H.
Syne John
Sullivan Dr. James 2
Stuart John
Summers Noah
Sutcliffe John
T.
Taylor William
Tredway J. D.
Tanner John
Tanner—Agt. for A. Young
W.
Wilson Mary Ann
Wilson Elizabeth
Williams Original
Wise Frederick
Williams Susannah
Wilson Mrs. M. H.
Williamson Miss F. C.
Wynon Wm 2
Worthington Dr. W. O. 2
Woolsey Rich.
Y.

For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an individual title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd., and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14-*tf*

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 28th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boone Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1821 with cost &c.
Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.
24—*tds.*

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Set July Term 1825.

Thomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, complainants, against James Dunns Ex'ors. and others defend. IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their Counsel and on their motion, leave was given, and they filed a bill of revivor against the heirs of Lewis Craig dec'd—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Bledsoe and William Thomas and Frances his wife, defendants, made by the said bill of revivor, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. Therefore on motion of the complainants, it is ordered by the court, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainants bills herein the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession; and this suit is ordered to be continued until the next term.
A copy test. DANIEL B. PRICE, clk j. c. c.
37—2m.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water street between the Lower and Upper Market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable. All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.
Lexington April 6, 1825—14-*tf*

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND, Containing 155 ACRES.

LING in the head waters of Hickman, about six miles north-west of Athens, near Walnut Hill, between the roads leading from Lexington to Winchester and Athens, formerly owned by my father Wm. Alexander. On it are an excellent Apple and young Peach Orchard; and several never failing Springs of excellent water. Likewise a commodious FRAME HOUSE, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out houses; the whole under fence. Persons wishing to purchase, and who are desirous of knowing any thing further relative to the above named place, are requested to call on the subscriber living on the premises.
H. B. ALEXANDER.
August 29th 1825—35

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1825—4-*tf*

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.
May 2nd 1825—18-*tf*

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49-*tf*

Morocco Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.
N. B. A constant supply of batters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2-*tf*

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLERY AND TREES.
WILL BE KEPT AT
JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,
On Main-street, Lexington,
where saddlers may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BRONSTON.
March 6, 1825—10-*tf*